Before the Cortes terminate a session, they appoint a permanent committee, consisting of seven of their members, sitting in the capitol until the meeting of the next Cortes, endowed with powers to watch over the strict observance of the Constitution and administration of the laws; reporting to the next Cortes any infraction it may have observed, and empewered to convoke an extraordinary Cortes in critical times. The King canpot quit the kingdom without the consent of the Cortes. He requires the consent of the Cortes for contracting a marriage. The Cortes fix the annual revenue of the King's household,

The only Privy Council of the King is the Council of State, in which the ministers have no seat, and which consists of forty persons, four ecclesiastics, four grandees of Spain, and the rest formed by distinguished ad ninistrators, all of them chosen by the King from a list of one bendred and twenty persons nominated by the Cortes; but no actual deputy can be a councilor, and no councilor can accept offices, honors, or employment from the King. The Councillors of State cannot be removed without sufficient reasons, proved before the Supreme Court of Justice. The Cortes fix the salary of these councilors whose opinion the King will hear upon all important matters, and who nominate the candidates for ecclesiastical and judicial places. In the sections respecting the judicature, all the old consejoe are abolished, a new organization of tribunals is introduced, a Supreme Court of Justice is established to try the Ministers when impeached, to take cognizance of all cases of dismissal and suspension from office of Councilors of State, and the officers of Courts of Justice, etc. Without proof that reconcidation has been attempted, no law-suit can be commenced. Torture, compulsion, confiscation of property are suppressed. All exceptional tribunals are abolished but the military and ecclesiastic, against the decisions of which appeals to the Supreme Court are however permitted.

For the interior government of towns and communes, (communes, where they do not exist, to be formed from districts with a population of 1,000 souls,) Ayuntamientos shall be formed of one or more magistrates, aldermen and public councilors, to be presided over by the chief of police (corregidor) and to be chosen by general election. No public efficer actually employed and appointed by the King, can be eligible as a magistrate, aiderman or public councilor. The municipal employments shall be public duty, from which no person can be exempt without lawful reason. The municipal corporations shall discharge all their duties under the inspection of the provincial deputation.

The political government of the Provinces shall be placed in the Governor (gefe politico) appointed by the King. This Governor is connected with a deputation, over which he presides, and which is elected by the districts when assembled for the general election of the members for a new Cortes. These provincial deputations consist of seven members, assisted by a Secretary paid by the Cortes. These deputations shall hold sessions for ninety days at most in every year. From the powers and duties assigned to them, they may be considered as permanent Committees of the Cortes. All members of the Avuntamientos and provincial deputations, in entering office, swear fidelity to the Constitution. With regard to the taxes, all Spaniards are bound, without any distinction whatever, to contribute, in proportion to their means, to the expenses of the State. All custom-houses shall be suppressed, except in the seaports and on the frontier. All Spaniards are likewise bound to military service, and, beside the standing army, there shall be formed corps of national militia in each province, consisting of the inhabitants of the same, in proportion to its population and circumstances. Lastly, the Constitution of 1812 cannot be altered, augmented, or corrected in any of its details, until eight years have elapsed after its having been carried into practice.

When the Cortes drew up this new plan of the Spanish State, they were of course aware that such a modern political constitution would be altegether incompatible with the old social system, and consequently, they promulgated a series of decrees, with a view to organic changes in civil society. Thus they abolished the Inquisition. They suppressed the selgnorial jurisdictions; with their exclusive, prohibitive, and privative feudal privileges, i. e., those of the chase, fishery, forests, mills, etc., excepting such as had been sequired on an onerous title, and which were to be reimbursed. They abolished the tithes throughout the monarchy, suspended the nominations to all ecclesiastic prebends not necessary for the performance of divine service, and took steps for the suppression of the monasteries and the sequestration of their property.

They intended to transform the immense waste lands, royal domains and commons of Spain into private property, by selling one half of them for the extinction of the public debt, distributing another part by lot as a natriotic remuneration for the disbanded soldiers of the war of independence and granting a third part, gratuitously, and also by lot, to the poor peasantry who should desire to possess but not be able to buy them. They allowed the inclosure of pastures and other real property, formerly forbidden. They repealed the absurd laws which prevented pastures from being converted into arable land or arable land converted into pasture, and generally freed agriculture from the old arbitrary and ridiculous sules. They revoked all fendal laws with respect se farming contracts, and the law, according to which the successor of an entailed estate was not obliged to confirm the leases granted by his predecessor, the leases expiring with him who had erented them. They abolished the rote de Santiago, under which name was understood an ancient tribute of a certain measure of the best bread and the best wine to be paid by the laborers of cectain provinces principally for the mainsenance of the Archbishop and Chapter of Santiago. They decreed the in voduction of a large progressive tax, etc.

It being one of their princip. I aims to hold possession of the American coloni es, which had already begun to revolt, they ackno wledged the full political equality of the American and European Spaniards, proclaimed a general amnesty without any exception, icaned decrees again at the oppression weighing upon the original native, of America and Asia, canceled the mitas, the re partimientos, etc., abolished the monopoly of quicksilver, and took the lead of Europe in suppressing the slave trade.

The Constitution of 1812 has been accused on the one hand-for instance, by Ferdinand VII himself (see his decree of May 4, 1814)-of being a mere imitation of the French Constitution of

1791, transplanted on the Spanish soil by visionaries, regardless of the historical traditions of Spain. On the other hand, it has been contended -for instance, by the Abbé de Pradt (De ta Revolution actuelle de l'Espagne-that the Cortes unreasonably clung to antiquated formulas. borrowed from the ancient Fueros, and belonging to feudal times, when the royal authority was checked by the exerbitant privileges of the

The truth is that the Constitution of 1812 is a reproduction of the ancient Fueros, but read in the light of the French Revolution. and adapted to the wants of modern society. The right of insurrection, for instance, in generally regarded as one of the boldest innovations of the Jacobin Constitution of 1793, but you meet this same right in the ancient Fueros of Sobrarve, where it is called the "Privilegio de la Union." You find it also in the ancient Constitution of Castile. According to the Fueres of Sobrarve, the King cannot make peace nor declare war, nor conclude treaties, without the previous consent of the Cortes. The Permanent Committee, consisting of seven members of the Cortes, who are to watch over the strict observance of the Constitution during the prorogation of the Legislative body, was of old established in Arragon, and was introduced into Castile at the time when the prigcipal Cortes of the Monarchy were united in one single body. To the period of the French invasion a similar institution still existed in the kingdem of Navarre. Touching the formation of a State Council from a list of 120 persons presented to the King by the Cortes and paid by them-this singular creation of the Constitution of 1812 was suggested by the remembrance of the fatal influence exercised by the Camarillas at all epochs of the Spanish Monarchy. The State Council was intended to supersede the Camarilla. Besides, there existed analogous institutions in the past. At the time of Ferdinand IV, for instance, the King was always surrounded by twelve commoners, designated by the cities of Castille, to serve as his privy councilors; and, in 1419, the Delegates of the cities complained that their commissioners were no longer admitted into the King's council. The exclusion of the highest functionaries and the members of the King's household from the Cortes, as well as the prohibition to the Deputies to accept honors or offices on the part of the King, seems, at first view, to be borrowed from the Constitution of 1791, and paturally to flow from the modern division of powers, sanctioned by the Constitution of 1812. But, in fact, we meet not only in the ancient Constitution of Castille with precedents, but we know that the people, at different times, rose and assassinated the Deputies who had accepted honors or offices from the Crown. As to the right of the Cortes to appoint regencies in case of minority, it had continually been exercised by the ancient Cortes of Castille during the

long minorities of the fourteenth century. It is true that the Cadiz Cortes deprived the king of the power he had always exercised of convoking, dissolving, or proroguing the Cortes; but as the Cortes had fallen into disuse by the very manner in which the kings improved their privileges, there was nothing more evident than the necessity of canceling it. The alleged facts may suffice to show that the anxious limitation of the royal power-the most striking feature of the constitution of 1812-otherwise fully explained by the recent and revolting sourcenirs of Godoy's contemptible despotism, derived its origin from the ancient Fueros of Spain. The Cadiz Cortes but transferred the control from the privileged estates to the national representation. How much the Spanish kings stood in awe of the ancient Fueres may be seen from the fact that when a new collection of the Spanish laws had become necessary, in 1805, a royal ordinance ordered the removal from it of all the remains of feudalism contained in the last collection of laws, and belonging to a time when the weakness of the monarchy forced the kings to enter with their vassals into compromises derogatory to the sovereign power.

If the election of the Deputies by general suffrage was an innovation, it must not be forgotten that the Cortes of 1812 were themselves elected by general suffrage, that all the juntas had been elected by it: that a limitation of it would, therefore, have been an infraction of a right already conquered by the people; and, lastly, that a property qualification, at a time when almost all the real property of Spain was locked up in mortmain. would have excluded the greater part of the pop-

The meeting of the Representatives in one single house was by no means copied from the French Constitution of 1791, as the morese English Tories will have it. Our readers know already that since Charles I (the Emperor Charles V) the aristocracy and the clergy had lost their seats in the Cortes of Castille. But even at the times when the Cortes were divided into brazas. (arms, branches,) representing the different estates, they assembled in one single hall, separated only by their seats, and voting in common. From the Provinces, in which alone the Cortes still possessed real power at the epoch of the French invasion, Navarre continued the old custom of convoking the Cortes by estates; but in the Vascongadas the altogether democratic assemblies admitted not even the clergy. Besides, if the clergy and aristocracy had saved their obnoxious privileges, they had long since ceased to form independent political bodies, the existence of which constituted the basis of the composition of the ancient Cortes.

The separation of the judiciary from the execu tive power, decreed by the Cadiz Cortes, was demanded as early as the eighteenth century, by the most colightened statesmen of Spain; and the general odium which the Consejo Real, from the beginning of the revoclution, had concentrated upon itself, made the necessity of reducing the tribunals to their proper sphere of action universally felt.

The section of the Constitution which refers to the Municipal Government of the communes, is a genuine Spanish offspring, as we have shown in a mer article. The Cortes only reestablished the old municipal system, while they stripped off its mediseval character. As to the previncial deputations, invested with the same powers for the internal government of the provinces as the ayuntamentos for the administration of the communes, the Cortes modelled them in imitation of similar institutions still existing at the time of the inva-Son in Navarre, Biscoya and Acturias. In abolish ing the exemptions from the military service, the Cortes sanctioned only what had become the general practice during the war of independence. The abolit on of the inquisition was also but the sanction of a fact, as the holy office, although

reestablished by the Central Junta, had not dared to resume its functions, its holy members being content with pocketing their salaries, and prudently waiting for better times. As to the suppression of feudal abuses, the Cortes went not even the length of the reforms insisted upon in the famous memorial of Suvellanos, presented in 1795 to the Consejo Real in the name of the economical society of Madrid.

The ministers of the enlightened despotism of the latter part of the eighteenth century. Fiorida Blanca and Campomanes, had already begun to take steps in this direction. Besides, it must not be forgotten that simultaneously with the Cortes, there sat a French Government at Madrid, which, in all the provinces overrun by the armies of Napoleon, had swept away from the soil all monastic and feudal institutions, and introduced the modern system of administration. The Bonspartist papers denounced the insurrection as entirely produced by the artifices and bribes of England, assisted by the monks and the Inquisition. How far the rivalry with the intruding Government must have exercised a salutary influence upon the decisions of the Cortes, may be inferred from the fact that the Central Junta itself, in its decree dated September, 1809, wherein the convocation of the Cortes is aunounced, addressed the Spaniards in the following terms: "Our detractors say that we are fighting to defend old abuses and the inveterate vices of our corrupted Government. Let them know that your struggle is for the happiness as well as the independence of your country; that you will not depend benceforward on the uncertain will

or the various temper of a single man," &c. On the other hand, we may trace in the Constitution of 1812 symptoms not to be mistaken of a compromise entered into between the liberal ideas of the eighteenth century and the dark traditions of priesteraft. It suffices to quote Art. 12, according to which "the religion of the Spanish nation is and shall be perpetually Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman, the only true-religion. The nation protects it by wise and just laws, and prohibits the exercise of any other whatever;" or Art. 173, ordering the King to take, on his accession to the throne, the following oath before the Cortes: "N., by the grace of ·God, and the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, King of Spain, I swear by the Almighty and the Holy Evangelists, that I will defend and preserve the Catholic Ronan, and Apostolic religion, without tolerating any other in

· the kingdom." On a closer analysis, then, of the Constitution of 1812, we arrive at the conclusion that, so far from being a servile copy of the French Constitution of 1791, it was a genuine and original offspring of Spanish intellectual life, regenerating the arcient and national institutions, introducing the measures of reform loadly demanded by the most celebrated authors and statesmen of the eighteenth century, making inevitable concessions to popular prejudice.

THE PROPOSED ANGLO-SAXON REPUB-LIC IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Correspondence of the North American and U. S. Gazette.

Correspondence of the North American and U. S. Gazette.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1852.

Some of the newspapers are publishing partial and incorrect accounts of an important ent-rprise for the colonization of that portion of Central American lying along the Carritean S-a, commonly called the Mosquito Coast. This scheme has been under consideration by the Directors of the Central American Lund and Mining Company for about a year, and is now upon the point of secomplishment. The following is a brief history of the undertaking.

In 1839, the Mosquito King, as the Chief of the Mosquito Indiens is called, grant of to the two Mesers. Shephard, of San Juan, and to Stantslaus F. Hiley, who is son in-law to one of the former gentleman, a tract of country slong the coast, exceeding from latitude nine degrees north, and a sufficient breadth to make the area of the territory thus ceded nearly 30,000,000 of screes. In 1833 one half this great tract was sold to a gentleman of Virginia, with the understanding that he was to organize a company of American expitalize to promote the colonization of the country, and the work ng of its mines, which, during the period of Spunish supremecy, were among the most valuable and productive on this continent. This gentleman assigned a large portion of his interest to an association of persons, chiefly divizens of Maryland, Penesylvania and New-York, which association subsequently took the form and style of the Central American Lard and sons, chiefly crizens of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Yenk, which association subsequently took the form and style of the Central American Land and Mining Company. The number of shares is 200,000, each of which represents 150 acres of the land in-cluded in the grant. The late lamented and distin-guished lawyer, Edward Sandford, who was lost in the Arctic, was counsel of the company, and, after a thorough in-estigation of the subject, gave an opin-ion in favor of the perfect which ty of the title.

In September last a meeting of the company was held, at which it was resolved to tender to Senator Shieles, of Hinnes, the appointment of agent of the Company in the Mosquito country. He held the Company in the Mosquito country. He held the offer under advisement during the pendency of the election which was to determine the question of his return to the Seoate, and has not yet given a decision. In the meantime s portion of the stockholders met in New York, and determined, with the concurrence of the others, that more prompt action must be taken than had been previously proposed. Accordingly, an offer was made to Col. Wm. L. Kinney, the celebrated Texas Hanger, who have got to be then had to be the proposed. orated Texan Ranger, who happened to be then in New York, on his way to the Crimea, with a design of New 1018, on his way to the Crimea, with a design of observing and perhaps taking a part in the struggle there going on, to proceed to San Juan, and take such measures as his judgment and experience approved, to attract colonists, and render productive and available the property of the company. Col. Kinney accepted the terms offered him and will probably sail in the course of t

ourse of the ensuing mouth.

It is expected that the Mosquito chief will demand further consideration as an adocement to confirm he grant of his father, and the company is prepared to make it. He is, like most Indian monarchs, poor, and two years ago was obliged to petition the Messratheir general furnishing establishment in Greytown or checked shurts called pastalogs, and raw whicky for checked shirts, called pastaloons, and raw whicky to the amount of \$12.50, which they granted. The company will cheerfully assign the chief a reasonable

The productions of Mosquito are sugar, cotton, indigo, cocoa, Indian corn, India rubber, mahogany, and innumerable dye woods. Among the minerals are gold silver, copper and coal. The principal coal mine is on the Chirqui lagoon, half a day's sail from San Juan and Aspinwall respectively. If the scheme of colonization, as above briefly sketched, succeeds, the territory will occupy the anomalous position to the Government of this Union of a province hold both in sovereignty and as property by an American commercial company, in much the same manner as India is held by the East India Company. And yet this company will be in all things subject to the American Government. What follows! The consequence that this country must be an American province, and the possessors of it will be subjects of the Federal Government. Here will arise the important question whether it can be kept in this dependent provincial position in perpetuity, or will have the right to be admitted as a State! The same question is now in debate as to the Sandwich Islands, and will soon arise as to Sonora. The productions of Mosquito are sugar, cotton, in-

BURIED IN A WELL -A Mr. Campbell, of Nashus, N. H., who was digging at the bottom of a well some forty feet deep, in that city, on the evening of the 21st, was suddenly buried by the sand, which caved in from the sides. Of course, he must have been killed, but his body had not been recovered on the following morning.

Infortast Arrist.—It will be recollected that about the last of October Samsel D Scoville, as officer of the Marine Bank of Savannah, Geo., atsconded from that city with \$10,000, in notes of the bank. He field, it seems, to this city, and yesterday, Officer Coanis arrested him, and found in a carpet bag, which he had deposited at a store in this city, between \$8,000 and \$5,000. The money was all in the original parkages. Sec ville was boarding at the Planter's House, under the assumed name of Lawis, and had been here for several days. [St. Louis Rep., Nov. 19]

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON MR. BAN-CROFTS ORATION.

The late remarkable oration of Mr. Bancroft is too striking a performance not to be the subject of quite general discussion. As was to be expected, the journals of the different religious denominations are foremost in expressing their opinions about it, which are naturally colored by the dogmas they respectively represent. The following extracts will give our readers an idea of the state of the controversy, which, as they will see, is becoming quite warm and interesting:

From The Independent, (Orthodex Congregational)
The Hon. George Bancroft was introduced by the
President, and in a very able address of considerable
length reviewed the great changes and improvements
which have transpired during the last half century. Limited as our space must necessarily be, we can but glance at some of the principal features of Mr. Bancrott's admirable address, which was marked throughout with the stamp of critical genius, and a masterly analysis of the different subjects he reviewed.

masteriy analysis of the different subjects he reviewed.

The merits of statesmen, the necessity of the progress of the human race, the harmony which characterizes the world of irtelligence, the studies of the comparative anatomist, the pride and folly of fatalism, climate the internal structure of plants and animals, astronomy. Fulton and Robert Livingston, the sublimity of the present age when compared with that of the past, electricity, the reciprocal between God and humanity the progress of civilization through the influence of the United States, were the principal subjects of Mr. Bancroft's oration, which were all reviewed and illustrated in the happiest manner, but to which one could not pretend to do adequate justice in the space at our command.

reviewed and limitrace in the total designate justice in the space at our command.

From The Evangelist (New School Probleterian).

The Semi-Centermial Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society, which occurred on Monday last, was signalized by the delivery of a discourse by the Hon. George Bancroft, on the Progress of the Human Race, at Niblo's Saloon, and by a dinner at the Astor House. The event was a zare one, well calculated to interest intelligent minds and was made extraordinarily attractive by a service so appropriate and promising as an oration from the most eminent and eloquent historian of the country, on a topic involving those large liberal views which Mr. Bancroft is known to entertain. The audience at Nibio's was large and highly intelligent, embracing, with many of the best-known citizens, quite a number of men of mark from from other cities. The oration was a splendid effort, orderly and comprehensive in scope, clear in its logic, polshed and eloquent in its style—beautiful, rounded and suggestive—a feast to the hearer and an honer to the occusion. It was listened to with profoundest attention, and with that earnest though undemonstrative appreciation which indicates the best harmony between speaker and auditory. We have no room for any outline of its argument; but as it has been published in the papers, we commend it to the first thoughtful hour in which the reader may desire to capoy the luxury of noble thoughts in beautiful form. Some of the possages, as they came forth with Mr. Bancroft's beautifully distinct and impressive enunciation, had a thribing power; and others indicated a clearness and strength of religious faith, and a sort of faith for which we had never given him credit. We wish it were in our power to quote these passages, both for their truth and beauty, and as incredit. We wish it were in our power to quote these passages, both for their truth and beauty, and as indications of the views of one holding the pen of his

y's history. Bancroft was admirably explicit in reference Mr Bancroft was admirably explicit in reference to the actual presence and power of the Divine Being in the affairs of men; and ascribed to that preordaining Will all the unity which history possesses.

The great truth of the Prioity is one which it was barely to be expected would find an advocate in Mr. Barcroft; but its intellectual power and its relation to that progress of the human race which history records, has been clearly apprehended by him, and was in this discourse as impressively set forth as we over heard it from Caivinistic lips. . . Mr. B. then showed in the clearest manner the folly and importure of seeme of the modern substitutes for this energetic faith, as the "Positive Philosophy" of Comte, which he traced dicticctly to the English Unitarianism of Priestly and Belsham, and characterized as Arheim, and predicted as short-lived. The sentiments we quote will show how widely Mr. Baccroft differs from the views goverally entertained by Unita-Abeism, and predicted as short-lived. The sentiments we quote will show how widely Mr. Buncroft differs from the views generally entertained by Unitariens. The discourse concluded with a glowing portraiture of the progress of the race, and the duties and hopes which flow from it.

From The Christian Inquirer, (Unitarian)
An immense audience assembled at Niolo's Theater, on Monday lact, to hear Mr. Bancroft's Semi-Centennial Address. For nearly two hours he held the attack of a recompanyous commany to a discourse.

Centennial Address. For nearly two hours he held the attertion of a promiseness company to a discourse on the highest matters of human thought, treated in a somewhat severe style, and not specially enhanced in attractiveness by the manner of its delivery. It is in the highest cegree complimentary to the fame of the historian, that so soild a theme and uninteresting a manner, should command so patient an audionse.

"The Necessity, the Resulty, and the Promise of the Progress of the Race," was the orator's subject, and it was treated in the main with learning, accumen and dignity. The general theme is so congonal to the bopes and the blemeless pride of humanity, as to engage all a mpathica at once. To doubt the main proposition of human progress, it is to despair of society, and almost to abandon a Divine Providence. The the me, however, in our day, after Guizot, Cousin, Hegel, Macaulsy, and a host of other hands have proposition of numb progress, it is to conjunctor, society, and almost to abandon a Divine Providence. The theme, however, in our day, after Guizot, Cousin, Hegel, Macaulsy, and a host of other hands have touched it, and it has become the leading and governing thought of society, whether in its political, philanthropic, or religious aspects, has grown a little common-place, and needs less of general statement or confirmatory evidence than of discrimination and exception. Mr. Bancroft's prevailing fault as a writer, is that of unqualified assertion and ambitious generalizing. The grand defect of history is that it is written on a theory, and sees and arranges its facts in reference to a foregone conclusion. And now that he gives us in the present discourse the key to his own Philosophy of clusion. And now that he gives us in the present discourse the key to his own Philosophy of History, we are not surprised to find that the unqualified boldness of his theory sufficiently accounts for the unsatisfactoriness of his work. A theory of progthe unsatisfactoriness of his work. A theory of progress which makes so little careful distinction between good and bad, or right and wrong; which must
haif with nearly equal welcome the ages of blood and
the ages of peace; which allows so little space to the
freedom of the human will, and ascribes so tremendous a necessity to the purposes of God—howeverlittle it may desire their assent, will be very acceptable, we doubt not, to the increasing class of social reformers and transcendental philosophers, who treat
morals as a prejudice and vice as an accident. If
going ahead is always going in the right direction; if
motion is always progress; if change is always improvement, then all-ball to the nin-teenth century,
and Mr. Banerof; as its figure-head! If the race is
always wiser than its wisest teachers, and the spirit of
the age holier than its wisest teachers, and the spirit of
the see holier than its heliest rebukers, then let us
silence the blass here one voices of warning that strive
to make them-sives heard above the sacred roar of
the times, and exile the public defamers who tell us

to make them-sives heard above the sacred roar of the times, and exile the public defamers who tell us we are not better than our fathers.

The proud and confident, the rash and perilous temper of our times will receive a fresh encouragement, we fear from this discourse. Instead of a general glorifying of the last half-century, as the best illustration of the law of progress, we could have saked from the learnest and retired historian some help from his studies, in awakening the popular mind to to the dangers corrected with the rapid rate at which we are laying—the recklessness and organization of the are iving—the recklessness and precipitation of the age. We would have begged him to do nothing to encourage the popular fallacy that biguess is greatness, that locomotion is a divine art and external comfort and respections a divise art and external conformal expliction the trium their heteric of the steam-whistle and the triegraph-wire, we could have hoped to escape the claborate prographs with the triegraph in the triumphal processive of the last half century. Why must the progress of humanity he saught in mechanical investigations. phal procession of the last half century. Why must the progress of humanity be sought in mechanical inventions, that annually strew our shores and populate our rivers with the mustled corpses of thousands, white so little is said of the retrograde morality which looks on without horors at the waste of human life, and at the dreadful apathy that abandons all our laws to muladin inistration and neglect! Shall the philosopher at distortion take this opportunity of exalting Republicanism, as the last word of political progress and the glory of the age, when every true American citizen is hanging his head with shame at the regular increase of disrespect in which his country is held abroad, from a growing sense of its power, and a declining sense of its principle! We need warning, moderating coursels, discriminating views in respect to the prevailing customs and the ruling temper of our time and our country, and we get from the historian and philosopter only indiscriminate ealogy and introlicating encouragement.

But the most painful objection we have to make on

But the most painful objection we have to make on the nain philosophy of Mr. Bancroft's discourse is its latent irrelayouscess. The pantheistic spirit of his philosophy, his Hegelian or Spinosan temper, is not souccealed by the skillful drapery of evangelical terms in which it is arrayed. With an amazing and confounding air and sound of piety, we cannot but feel the freezing naturalism, the undevout confusion of sacree and profane, the essential materialism of But the most painful objection we have to make on be n ain philosophy of Mr. Bancroft's discourse is of secree and profane, the essential materialism of hesphilosophy. The great mind of collective man "may one day arrive at self-consciousness, so as to "interpret the present and forstell the future," is a seriousne in the discourse which may have for very hopeful rhetoric with those who know not the school of false philosophy it smells of; and the laborer, who at

his daily toil "stands face to face with the laws of "nature, so that it may be said of him that, like "Enoch, 'he walks with God,'" is the accidental betrsyal of a theology which makes small account of the Divice personality. We know no more successful or plausible form of Atheism than Pantheism. When God is everything, he is practically nothing, and when he does all things, he might as well do nothing. God in history is apt to be anything but God in Christ, and the piety which, instead of discriminating his ways from our ways, and his will from our will, confuses all the confusers are the confusers and the confusers and the confusers all the confusers are the confusers and the confusers and the confusers are the confusers and the confusers are the confusers and the confusers are confusers. and the picty which, instead of discriminating as a significant cur ways, and his will from our will, confuses all the partition lines of thought and feeling, ends in practical Infidelity and Atheism. It is in vain that our orator attempts to put us off the scent of his own heresics by crying down the the Positivism of Compté, and the materialism of Locke, Priestley and Broussais. It is by crying dewn the the Positivism of Compte, and the materialism of Locke, Priestley and Broussais. It is an old trick, which finds its imitators every day in the stop-thief cry of the shop-lifters and pilferers of our streets. We hold the bold atheism of the honest and downright Frenchman in far more respect and infinitely less horror than the secret and poisonous skepticism which, in misty and unmeaning terms of orthodoxy, covers a mere nature worship or man-worship. And as for Locke and Priestry, and Belsham, no one acquainted with the deeply religious spirit of any one of them would think for a moment of profaning their piety by associating or comparing with them any of their unscrupulous defamers. Their theories may have been mistaken, but their lives and characters, their spirit and temper, were above suspticion.

Neither of them could have stooped to the use of a literary occasion for polemic calumny. Neither of them could have smuggled into a public discourse, on a secular occasion, and before a promiscuous audience, theological statements, offensive in the highest degree to invited guests, astounding to personal friends, and contradictory of all the antecedents, obligations and sanctities of their own history. Nobody was prepared, we suppose, to find Mr. Bancroft using the Semi-Centennial of the New-York Historical Society, to proclaim his own theological position, to set himself right before a Trinitarian community, and clear his skirts of all Unitarian associations. On a proper occasion we might have rejoications for the ministry of which he was himself prepared. It would have disembarrassed him and his Unitarian friends, and experiented the faith in which he was born and educated, which his honored father preached, and for the ministry of which he was himself prepared. It would have disembarrassed him and his Unitarian friends, and experiented the faith which he now infirectly exposes to seces from the responsibility of his general opinions. We know nothing so serious against

It would have disembarrassed him and his Unitarian friends, and exonerated the faith which he now infirectly exposes to sneers from the responsibility of his general opinions. We know nothing so serious against Unitariansm as the unfaithfulness which its original friends have so frequently shown to it in high social and political positions. We sometimes fear its unsoundness when we look at the rottenness of some of the fruit upon its topmost bough; and it relieves us to know that Trinitarianism, and not Unitarianism; the humble and lowly Athanasius, and not "the proud" and ambitious Arius;" "the Mediator" "from the "beginning," and not Jesus of Nazareth, are the parents and patrons of the general opinions and the present bearing of the Historian of the United States.

But we have ne words to express our secon for the unmaliness—we were going to say the treachery—which could sieze an occasion like the present to trade in the plandits of an orthodox public, and trample on the sensibilities of a helpless Unitarian minority.

The eagerness with which a few deluded theologians enap at this batt is no indication of the disgust with which it will be rejected by the very public it seeks to begule. The ominous restraint which accompinied the hearing of the discourse and withstood its stormy attacks on the admiration of the audience, indicated sufficiently the value assigned to the author's profession of faith.

dicated sufficiently the value assigned to the author's

ession of faith. profession of faith.

We cannot recommend the orator to his new theological friends, and, certainly, shall never propose to reclaim him. In the Church of the Future—that casthe in the arto which he manifestly belong—we hope be may find better society than Arius, Priestley, or Belsham, and escape the malignant iofluences of En-gisk Unitarizatism, and the rejectors of the Triune and Incarrate God.

Belebam, and escape the malignant ioliuences of English Unitariatism, and the rejectors of the Triune and Incarrate God.

From The Churchman, (High Church, Episcopal)

The New York Historical Society had its jubiled this week—its semi centenary celebration; and a brilliant affair it certainly was. Niblo a never resounded, perhaps, with finer bursts of eloquence, or scintillated with brighter sparks of genius, than those exhibited by the orator of the occasion, the Hon Mr. Bancroft. He evidently entranced his delighted audience—as a literary effort, in its matter and arrangement, no less than as a relectrical display, in its language and its utterance, it was altogether unique. Both as a writer and a speaker—as the essay ist and the rhetorician, he manifestes commanding jalent, and exerted irresistible influence. There was something in the mun, in the subject, in the occasion, which combined to give the oration a spentaneous, original, and native force, which hammed and captivated.

Would that so accomplished an orator could have confined himself to the science and iterature of his subject, without presuming to be the theologian as well as the philosopher—without pretending to be religious, where he was only disputations. This is was which made all his oratory, however delicious in its strairs, but as sounding brass and a tinkling symbol in its substance. The plausibility of his representations evidently deceived the majority of his auditory—and deceiving, deluded; and deluding, must have infected. As Webster has so eloquently said: "The clear conception outranning the deduction of logic, the high parpose, the firm resolve, the deauntless spirit, speaking on the tongue, beaming "from the eye, informing every feature, and urging "the whole man ouward, right onward, to his object—this, this is elequence." And taken on the surface, received as an outward thing, screpted as an intellectual gratification, without examining its principles, or convedering its inferences—it would feel and in tellectual gratification, without examining its prin-ciples, or considering its inferences—it would feel and would appear to be all this. But a moment's thought and reflection detected the insidious sophistry, and provoked one to exclaim:

"Though with your rhotoric flourishes, You strive to glid's rotten cause the touch Of reason, fortlined by truth delivered From my unlettered trunge, shall show it dust, And so to be contemmed."

And a "rotten cause" indeed is that which is based on the emptuess of man's conceit, in disregard, in defirence of Goo's revealed will. There were interlardings of religious sentiment in this oration, as co pious as they were specious, and the Almigry was invoked in some of His attributes, and even the Savior was acknowledged in certain of His capacities. But it had nothing of the inspired word in it all—nothing of the Goegel. No one could, on the slightest consideration when the Marsand the Poundate. or the Gospel. No one could, on the singuest consideration, suppose that "Moses and the Propheta" were regarded as any authorities, whether as respects the veritable history of creation, or the real condition of our race; or that the Gospel dispensation was to be held otherwise than as subordinate to the intellectual attainments, the cultivated reason of man. We heard a good deal about Truth—but not only was it Truth restricted and misdirected but it was not the Truth. restricted and misdirected, but it was not the Truth as God has revealed it to us. It was Truth according as you has revealed it to us. It was Truth according to reason, in opposition to revelation. As though he had in so many words declared to us—"You have reason; reason was given you to be exerted. What "is the use of it, if you are not to search out truth?" You must become independent thinkers and standard to the search of the truth of the search of t "dents of history and investigators of nature. Truth,
"as you will there by find it out, must be your object
"and rule." Such was, in effect, the language of
Locke, and Rosseau, and Voltaire, and Pame; and,
disquire it as he may, it is virtually and consequennially the language of Beneroft... We have no
wish to say one word in disparagement of Mr. Bancroft as a man of genius, and of a highly cultivated
mind. But having come forward to teach, or at least
to insinuste a theology of reason, not only in contradistinction of revelation, but in antagonism to it, he
mut - xeuse our exposure of so mischie vous a device.
We know nothing of the honorable gentleman's religious professions; nor should we, under other circumstances, have taken the liberty of alluding to
them. But notwithstanding his anathemas of the
Rationalist, his elequent oration was yet brimful of cumstances, have taken the liberty of alluding to them. But notwithstanding his anathemas of the Rationalist, his elequent oration was yet brimful of Rationalism. And hence its contamination. Poison is not the less fatal when it is administered in a chal-ice of gold, and when it has the flavor of nectar.

FROM THE JAPAN SQUADRON .- The Newark Daily Advertiser has a letter from the Japan squadron, from which we take the following:

which we take the following:

On the 25th of June we bade good bye to Simoda and Japan, and arrived at Napa Kiang, Groat Lewschew Island on the 1st of July. You will notice that my spelling of Lewchew is different from that of my fermer letters; the present is the latest Perry mode. On our arrival there the Commodore found a very unpleasant circumstance awaiting investigation. Capt. Glasson, of the store-ship Lexington, reported that one of his men, named Bord, had been killed by the mandarins during a scuffle ashore. The Commo Capt. Glasson, of the store-ship Lexington, reported that one of his men, named Bord, had been killed by the mendarins during a scuffle ashore. The Commodore demanded the murderers from the Prince, who said he knew nothing about it. The Commodore told him that if they were not forthcoming very soon he would find means to bring it to his knowledge in a manner he might not like; and, on the morning of the 7th, the men not having been brought off, the flagging signaled for a landing party to be prepared, and the fall-spicess to be hoisted in the boats, which the Prince must have seen from the shore, and in fifteen minutes afterward he came off bringing the murderers bound hand and foot. The Commodore asked what punishment had been awarded them, and was told. Banishment for life to a barren island, where they kept their prisoners. The Commodore approved the settence, and they were sent off the same day. The Mayor of Napa Kiang, and several madarins of note, were also degraded to O-bang, or laboring men, for having falsified about the matter to the Prince. The mandarins have been notorious as trying to prevent trade between us and the natives, and it is to be heeped that this will teach them a lesson. On the 19th we arrived at the anchorage off the City of Cain-hal

and the next day sent two boats with a number of officers up to Ningpo. On the afternoon of the 22d we received a visit from a Chinese school, and also some missionaries, in one of whom I was much pleased to recognize the Rev. Henry V. Rankin, of Newark. He looks well, has been out here five years, and likes it years much. it very much

THE WILLIAMSBURGH RIOT.

Before Justice SowWill and the Mayon.
The People art Patrick Fagan, John Lyon, Michael O'Brien,
John Nolan, P. M. Doyle, W.m. Nolan, Fatrick Trains, Zdward
McHogh, Fatrick Conney, John Curly, Fatrica McDane, [of
North Second st.) Fatrick McDan, [of North Stath &c.] Berpard O'Neil, John Nolan, W.m. Fagan, James Reed, Nicholas
Burke, and John Linsky.

Burke, and John Lineky.

The examination of the above-named persons, charged with being or gaged in the Fourteenth Ward election riot, in which Harrison and Smith lost their lives, was resumed yesterday at 101 o'clock, A. M. Philip S Crooke and H. D. Lapaugh for the pris-

oners; James Winslow, Assistant District-Attorney,

oners; James Winsiow, Assistant District-Attorney, for the people.

Leonard Minuse, sworn—I was at the polls before the rice commenced; new the departies come up with their clubs raised; they ran across to the polls; a mob was standing opposite the polis; heard the saind of clubs striking together; had my best toward them; saw Patrick Councy riging to get a rang out of acret; he afterward came past ms with two pissols in his basis; the fight was nearly over at that time; I was then sanding in North Sixth et; saw clubs in the hands of the mb; followed Councy as be passed me, when I saw McKinoy standing on the sidewalk; Cooney pointed a pistol at McKinoy, and milthat "his father was an Irisbinan, and he was a d-d Know." Nothing," and said he would take his life; identify James Rece; he was armed with a club; he was standing in the mildle of the street, where the fight had taken place; the max and d with a club; he was standing in the mildle of the street, where the fight had taken place; the me Ald, Linsky there; he was standing on the sidewalk; he took Councy away.

while the deputies came to the poly, the not see an expressibilities strike any one; did not know them at the time; the only than that distinguished them from others was their clube; the crow made way for them.

Patrick McEirey, sworn—Was present at the riot; was there about 12 o'clock; saw Councy there; he said to me "Foar" father is an Irishman and you are a d-d Know Nothing," he was armed with a piscol; this was in North Sixth at; Ald. Linely took Councy away from me.

Cross-examined—Did not see any one strike Cooney.

Q. De you belong to a Society called Know Nothing," he belong to no Society; an mot a Know Nothing," a Sandford B. Allen, sworn—Reade at No. 35 Grand at; and carpotter; was at the scene of the riot between i and I o'clock; saw John Nolan there, he came up the street with suns staves; he threw them down near the polis; know a man named Kinsella, he had a shovel, and was using it pretty freely aman the crowd; could not identify any one he struck; when he came back from Second-at, without the shovel, he sold: "Give me a "cinb. I am going to kill a Know Nothing," or a "d-4 Yan" kee "or something to that effect; he got a clus; it was thrown out of the window over the polls by two women; sw Patrick Occue; there, armed with a pistol in each hand; eld not see him do anything; the came within four fact of ma, he said he would shoot the first d-d Yankee son of a h- that should come in his way; the plictols were both eccked; sw John Lyons Patrick Lyons, Nicholas Barke Olives Lee and Bernard O'Neil; Backs had his coast off, talking load about fighting, but had no weapon whatever; John and Farica Lyon were in the crowd urging on the fight; O'Neil made a rush uptoward the door of the polis; there was a cry of "haute him "cut" and the crowd arging on the fight; O'Neil made a rush uptoward the door of what side and who then to be dragging somebody out; O'Neil Bade and upwarded to be dragging somebody out; O'Neil hade a nut try to pacily Cooney, but do not hims it was lakeky.

Cross examined—Voted in the First

Q. Did you drink any intoxicating liquors in that place? A. nmot say, counsel-Yes you can; did you dink any liquor at all that ?! A. I did, about So'elock, at Mr. Nevine's; maybe I ak three glasses of liquor that day. I. Have you ever b.en in the County Penitentiary!

desire three glasses of figuor that day.

Q. Have you ever b.en in the County Penitentiary! 4.
Yes, ence.

Q. Did you not awear before the Coroner that you heard AL.
Linary say that they would misintain the day in spite of the
depatites? A. That was to the beat of my belief; it was a may
wrom I took to be Ald. Linary. Witness—(pointing to AL.
Linary) that is not the man I meant.
John Olbon, sworn—Was present at the riot; saw Jais
Lyons there; saw him hit a man with a stick, at the time of the
fight; it was a hickory attack; awe a body of men there, many
of them armed with atthan saw Oliver Lee, Thomas Newman,
Hennard O'nel and John Doyle; think Doyle had a stick; awe
McHuph at the poils in the merning; saw John Lyons after the
fight was over; did not hear him say anything; womtamon the
men after the fight was done and saw clubs concealed under
their coets; saw James ared standing at the poils; he had so
club; Thomas Newman was in the crowd; saw John Lyons
strike Edward Wade; two or three others also struck Wade.
Cross-examined—Voted in the Thirteenth Ward in the manine; set my breakfast at Dick's

A. In Grandest. I slept at home the night hefore; afterward went to Guischard's, and from there to the poils is the
Fourteenth Ward; I went there to look on; Mr. Guischard
was a cancidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward; great
out no fickes with his name on; Guischard gave me on mose;
to electioneer for him; I have tended her for him; went away
wherever I pleased; drank two or teree times that day; do not
know how nuch more; saw the deputies un down to the polis
with their clubs cut.
By Mr. Lapaush—Lyons struck Wade; did not see Wade
strike beck; he was nearly dawn; took no part in the ficht; wa-

wherever I pleased; drank two or terre times that day; do not have how much more; saw the depaties run down to the polic with their clubs out.

By Mr Lapsugh-Lyons struck Wade; did not see Wade strike beck; he was nearly dawn; took so part in the ficht; was ont employment two or three mooths before I went to Courebrad's; previous to this I worked in Jersey City for Mr. Cooper; cannot tell what year it was, or how hone I worked for him; think I worked for him two or three mooths; It was size, hant New-Your's day; was lathing for Mr. Cooper; was out of employment on the tho of July hast; Ass Dikemann was with me at Mr. Cooper's; we went together.

The Court wished to the district has been an was with me at the Lapsuight-It is to show his autocodents, and what credibility is to be attached to the witness' textimoty.

Q. Do you gramble! A. I decline unswering.

Description that would criminate blo.

The Court roled that witness need not answer this on any other question that would criminate blo.

The Court roled that witness need not answer this or any other interested in the opin a gambling house! Witness bestiated, when the Court side he could use his own discretion about enswering; if he had not been interested in keeping a sambling-house; it was an easy matter to say so; and it he declined to answer; it would have its weight with the Court.

out.

A. I have never kept a gambling house.
Counsel repeated the question again.
Witness—I have never been interested in keeping a gam-

bling house.

Q. Have you ever been interested in any way in a gambling-house? A. No. Sir.

Q. Have you ever visited gambling-houses? A. I declies you ever been in the Penitentiary and County Jail!

A. I have.
Q. In one or both ! A. Both. [Witness here wished to exQ. In one or both ! A. Both and battery, but counsel. Q. In one of noth! A notal plain that he was convicted for assault and battery, but counsel distributed by the wand of the was the wand of the was the wand of the wand of the discharge of John Pepper, and discussed, when the Court requested time to review the

testimony.

Mr. Lapaugh again renewed his application for the discharge of Patrick M. Doyle, which was deferred.

The Court then adjourned to Monday morning next, at #

OLD BULLION FOREVER -Col. Benton's arrived in St. Louis was made known by the following char-

acteristic card in The Democrat of that city: "A NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Upon my acrival at this place I find some quantity of letters here,
addressed to me through the St. Louis city post-office,
and which, (if the law is compiled with) will be set
to the dead-letter office in Washington, where they
will reach me and be attended to. I had endeavored
to make it known to the public that, since the law
appointment of Postmaster in this city, I do not correport through this office—that appointment being appointment of Postmaster in this city, I do not correspond through this office—that appointment being one of those made in this State through a criminal prostitution of the appointing power to malighanted personal purposes, with a view to outrage and isfar me; from which designs I have a right to protect agreef, (as far as I can) by refusing to open correspondence forwarded to this office. But in saying this I do not mean Mr. Pierce, but the nullifiers who rule him, and who have brought things to their process passing the process of the pr

and who have brought things to their present pus-the harmony of the Union destroyed, the honor and peace of the country endangered abroad, and his own Aoministration run into the ground.

THOMAS M. BENTOS. " St. Louis, Nov. 17, 1854."

Conclusion of an important Case.—About two weeks since there was commenced before the United States Circuit Court, sitting in this city, the trial of a cause in which Studer and Dake were plaintiff, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company detectants. As we have before stated, the action was recover damages for loss and depreciation of property placed in the hands of the Railroad Company for transforgation, which has were allessed that filled the trials of the states. erty placed in the hands of the Railrond Company for transportation, which, as was alleged, they failed to do in a reasonable time. The plaintiffs put in charge of the agents of the company a large number of five hogs for this market, which, by regular course of train, would reach this cuty in time for market what prices were good. Because of the want of cars as which to transport them the stock was detained at Cumberland for more than ten days beyond the fine at which they should have been transported. Another clause of the complaint was that when the bays was transported they were so much crowded that many clause of the complaint was that when the hogs were transported they were so much crowded that may died while others greatly depreciated in value. The trial of the came occupied, as we have stated, to weeks, during which the most searching investigation into all the facts was made by several of the most prominent members of the bar engaged in it. On Saturday, the coursels having closed their argument, to case was submitted to the jury, who did not agree upon a verdict before the adjournment of the court of that (ay. At the opening of the court yesterday morning a seale; verdict was rendered awarding the plainiffs damages to the amount of \$2,150. The coars in the case are of course large. For the present this decision will hold railroad companies responsible for the safe transmission of all articles placed under this aborge when not transported by the earliest train, and especially so with regard to live stock, which is liable to depreciate by being kept on the road.

[Baltimore America, 122]